

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED

**(A company limited by guarantee)
ABN 53 136 792 884**

FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020**

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ABN 53 136 792 884

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Board of Directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Board of Directors

The names of Directors who have been Board Members during the year and to the date of this report:

Serena Ovens
Fiona Campbell
David Petherick
Deborah Wilson
Geoff Southwell
Michael Bleasdale
Jenny Hughes
Terri-Ann Dwyer

Board Members have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year: Mary Mallett

Operating Results

An operating surplus of the company amounted to \$103,873 (2019: \$66,093).

Dividends

The company is limited by guarantee and is prohibited by its objects from distributing its surplus to the members. Accordingly no dividend has been paid or declared for the year by the company since the end of the previous financial year and up to the date of this report.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

Future Developments

There are no likely future developments in the operations of the company which could significantly affect the expected results of those operations in future financial years.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Meetings of Board of Directors

During the financial year, 7 Board of Directors' meetings were held. Attendances by each Board Member were as follows:

	Board of Directors' Meetings	
	Number Attended	Number Of Meetings Eligible To Attend
Serena Ovens	7	7
Fiona Campbell	5	7
David Petherick	7	7
Deborah Wilson	6	7
Geoff Southwell	6	7
Michael Bleasdale	7	7
Jenny Hughes	7	7
Terri-Ann Dwyer	4	4

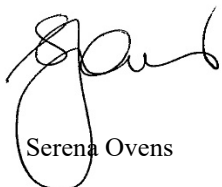
Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company paid premiums for the indemnification and insurance of directors and officers for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and can be found attached to this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Serena Ovens

Chairperson

Dated this 13th day of December 2021

Auditors Independence Declaration To the Board of Directors of the Disability Advocacy Network Australia Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the 12 months ended 30 June 2020 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the review; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Vincents Assurance and Risk Advisory

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phillip Miller".

Phillip Miller
Partner

13 December 2021

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Board of Directors declare that:

1. The attached financial statements and notes, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012*,
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Serena Owens
Chairperson

Dated this 13th day of December 2021

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue	2	780,865	365,682
Other income	2	23,259	-
		<u>804,124</u>	<u>365,682</u>
Employee benefit expense		214,149	(100,605)
IT expenses		5,456	(3,892)
Meeting expenses		40,241	(12,165)
Consultancy expenses		42,617	(162,345)
Rent expenses		5,455	(6,318)
Office and other administrative expenses		<u>392,333</u>	<u>(14,264)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(700,251)</u>	<u>(299,589)</u>
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		103,873	66,093
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>103,873</u></u>	<u><u>66,093</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	423,953	127,442
Trade and other receivables	4	<u>77,458</u>	<u>112,750</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>501,411</u>	<u>240,192</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>501,411</u>	<u>240,192</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	27,982	32,633
Other current liabilities	7	234,305	80,941
Employee provisions	8	<u>9,262</u>	<u>629</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>271,549</u>	<u>114,203</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>271,549</u>	<u>114,203</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>229,862</u></u>	<u><u>125,989</u></u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>229,862</u>	<u>125,989</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>229,862</u></u>	<u><u>125,989</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Earnings \$
Balance at 30 June 2018	59,896
Net Surplus attributable to the company	<u>66,093</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019	125,989
Net Surplus attributable to the company	<u>103,873</u>
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u><u>229,862</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
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CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		1,090,758	482,903
Payments to suppliers and employees		<u>(794,247)</u>	<u>(380,214)</u>
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		<u>296,511</u>	<u>102,689</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held		296,511	102,689
Cash at beginning of the financial year		<u>127,442</u>	<u>24,753</u>
Cash at end of the financial year		<u><u>423,953</u></u>	<u><u>127,442</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**DISABILITY ADVOCACY NETWORK AUSTRALIA LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial report covers Disability Advocacy Network Australia (DANA) Limited as an individual entity. DANA Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012*.

Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Change in Accounting Policy

Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Adoption of AASB 15 / Income for Not-for-Profit Entities – Adoption of AASB 1058

The Company has adopted AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The Company has applied AASB 15 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 118 and related interpretations and all adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 need to be taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019. There was no impact to retained earnings on adoption of AASB 15 at 1 July 2019.

The Company has adopted AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

AASB 1058 clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit (NFP) entities, in conjunction with AASB 15. The new income recognition requirements shift the focus from a reciprocal/non-reciprocal basis to a basis of assessment that considers the enforceability of a contract and the specificity of performance obligations.

The core principle of the new income recognition requirements in AASB 1058 is when a NFP entity enters into transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, the excess of the asset recognised (at fair value) over any 'related amounts' is recognised as income immediately.

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Where there is an 'enforceable' contract with a customer with 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations, income is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied under AASB 15, as opposed to immediate income under AASB 1058

Under AASB 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. AASB 15 introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition, which is more prescriptive than AASB 118.

The new policies adopted by the Association are set out in Note 1a.

Leases – Adoption of AASB 16

The impact of adopting AASB 16 is described below:

Association as a lessee

Under AASB 117, the Company assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the Company or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The Company currently has no leases and therefore no impact to retained earnings on adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue and other income

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with customer
2. Identify performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligation is transferred

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is no significant time lag between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Grant revenue

Grant contracts where there is an enforceable contract with a customer with sufficiently specific performance obligations, such transactions are accounted for under AASB 15, where by income is

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recognised as and when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Grant contracts that are enforceable or where the performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, are accounted for under AASB 1058 - where by income is recognised immediately upon receipt.

Donations

Donations received by the Company do not meet the enforceability and the 'sufficiently specific' criteria under AASB 15 and are recognised as income when received under AASB 1058.

Membership fees

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the period in which the services are rendered. For subscriptions, the members simultaneously consume and receive the benefits as and when the services are provided by the Company and therefore revenue is recognised over time on a time proportionate basis over the period of the membership as the Company's efforts or inputs are expended evenly throughout the performance period. Where payment is required upfront, a contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised as revenue as the services are performed.

Conference Income

Revenue and expenses are recognised when the event has been held. Where funds are received in advance, relating to an event that will happen in the future, is brought to account at balance date as Income received in advance (other current liabilities).

Sale of Goods and Disposal of assets

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets is recognised when the entity has passed control of the goods or other assets to the customer.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amounts of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for the assets are 10-33%.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Asset classes carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(c) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected

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credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables and grants received in advance.

(d) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance sheet date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus any related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

The company pays long service leave contributions, on a quarterly basis, on behalf of their employees, to the ACT Long Service Leave Authority, who administers the *Long Service Leave (Portable Schemes) Act 2009*.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(f) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis

(g) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at reporting date.

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(i) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(j) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances. These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made relate to employee leave provisions as discussed in Note 1(d).

NOTE 2. REVENUE	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Grant income	754,040	165,773
Memberships	26,825	24,550
Interest income	-	-
Conference income	-	-
Sponsorship income	-	-
	<u>780,865</u>	<u>190,323</u>
Other Income		
Covid-19 Cash Flow Boost	23,259	-
Other income	-	175,359
	<u>23,259</u>	<u>175,359</u>
Total Revenue and Other Income	<u>804,124</u>	<u>365,682</u>

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank	<u>423,953</u>	<u>127,442</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>423,953</u>	<u>127,442</u>

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NOTE 4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivable	<u>77,458</u>	<u>112,750</u>
Total Trade and Other Receivables	<u>77,458</u>	<u>112,750</u>

NOTE 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Office equipment- at cost	9,242	9,242
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,242)</u>	<u>(9,242)</u>
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTE 6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	8,812	15,215
Accrued expenses and other payables	<u>19,170</u>	<u>17,418</u>
Total Trade and Other Payables	<u>27,982</u>	<u>32,633</u>

NOTE 7. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Grants received in advance	<u>234,305</u>	<u>80,941</u>
Total Other Current Liabilities	<u>234,305</u>	<u>80,941</u>

NOTE 8. PROVISIONS

Employee leave – provisions	<u>9,262</u>	<u>629</u>
Total Provisions	<u>9,262</u>	<u>629</u>

NOTE 9. MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. Number of members as at 30 June 2020: 69 (2019: 68).

NOTE 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There have been no related party transactions which require disclosure in the financial statements.

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NOTE 11. KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

Remuneration paid to the key management personnel during the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	100,552	87,738
Post-employment benefits	<u>9,078</u>	<u>9,507</u>
Total Remuneration	<u>109,630</u>	<u>97,246</u>

NOTE 12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

As at balance date the company has no known contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS

As at balance date the company has no known commitments.

NOTE 14. IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Disability Advocacy Network Australia Ltd. (DANA) management has provided the auditor with all relevant information and access about the impact of COVID-19, and on the Board approved responses and plans as a result of COVID-19 that may affect DANA's assets and liabilities.

The DANA Board has assessed that there has been no financial or business impact on DANA's business due to the COVID-19 event, and DANA remained open during the pandemic. DANA experienced no reduction in revenue, no increase in expenses, no shutdowns or restrictions imposed by Government, and has not been required to reduce overhead and administrative costs and there is no expectation of any future restrictions that might affect future income

The impact of COVID 19 has been raised and considered by the DANA Board and the Finance & Risk Committee since the pandemic began. DANA's financial position has not been affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as there was no interruption or change to the standard practice of the upfront 6-monthly payment of DANA's Disability Royal Commission funding from Dept. of Social Services throughout the COVID period. COVID-19 has also not impacted on the ability of DANA to deliver contracted services to meet its contracts or funding requirements, as the operations of DANA were able to continue as normal through remote working from home arrangements for staff. There are no plans or intentions as a result of COVID-19 that may affect DANA assets and liabilities, and DANA has the financial resources to meet its any remaining operating costs for any periods of shutdown.

The Association has \$423,952.70 in cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2020. In addition, the Association has a secured funding arrangement in place from the Dept. of Social Services for \$550,000.00 for 20-21 and 21-22. The current cash position and secured future funding will be sufficient to meet the ongoing office administrative and other expenses of the Association in the foreseeable 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 15. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of the financial statements.

NOTE 16. COMPANY DETAILS

The principal place of business of the company is:

DANA Ltd
218 Northbourne Ave,
Braddon ACT 2612

Independent Audit Report to the members of Disability Advocacy Network Australia Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Disability Advocacy Network Australia Limited (the “Company”), which comprises the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors’ declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of the company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the company’s financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director’s report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the



Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Vincents Assurance and Risk Advisory

Phillip Miller
Director

Canberra, 13th December 2021